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TUESDAY.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

When Uncle Sam Gets Through Thrashing Spain He May Conclude to Let Us Know About It

IS UNDECIDED

ULTIMATE FATE OF THE PHILIPPINES STILL IN DOUBT.

AMERICA WILL NOT HOLD THEM

PRESIDENT McKinley HAS NEVER INTENDED TO ANNEX THEM.

NOT TO BE RETURNED TO SPAIN

TWO PROPOSITIONS HAVE BEEN UNDER CONSIDERATION.

One Has Already Been Rejected and the Other Is to Place the Islands Under the Sovereignty of Holland—Coasting Station Is to Be Retained.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—(Special.) Although the war has by no means been fought to a finish, and much yet remains to be done to bring Spain to terms, the future of the Philippine Islands has occasioned considerable talk in official circles. It is something of a problem what disposition to make of our East India possessions, and a high order of statesmanship will be required to decide this question in a manner commensurate with the dignity and international bearing of the United States. It is something of a question whether this government shall suddenly depart from the precepts of a century and embark upon a policy of colonial expansion. Yet the time is coming when this question must be settled one way or other.

In administration circles, where the issues at hand are not the only ones to receive attention, attention has already been fixed upon that period when the fate of the Philippines must be decided, for the president is well aware that he will have to deal with this delicate problem sooner or later. It is not the president's intention to make the Philippines an American colony. The temporary establishment of a military government for an indefinite time, until a plan for their ultimate disposal has been reached, is a foregone conclusion. The probability of an independent government, like that contemplated in regard to Cuba, has been discussed, but the character of the population of the Philippines renders independence an impracticable solution of the problem. The majority of the inhabitants of the Philippines are but half civilized, and to turn the islands over to them would mean the establishment of a chaotic condition injurious alike to American interests and those in the hands of numerous European residents, notably English and German. The administration, moreover, is prepared to receive the announcement that both England and Germany will land marines on Luzon and possibly at other points, to protect the interests of their citizens.

As the islands cannot be administered by their native population, and the question of their reversion to Spain is excluded from consideration, a new plan must be formulated for their future management. The islands will not pass back to the jurisdiction of Spain. That the president is decided upon. He regards this as an instrument of providence to reclaim the people of the Philippines from the Spanish yoke of oppression.

The seizure of the islands was not included in the president's original plan, nor in that of his advisers. Dewey's mission was to destroy the Spanish fleet in those waters. Inasmuch, however, as matters have assumed such shape as to make the seizure an imperative necessity, the laws of humanity and the instincts of a higher civilization demand that the islands shall not revert to Spanish control. According to the president's remarks to a close friend, the United States government is not in the slave hunting business, an allusion to conditions preceding the civil war. The underlying meaning is that the islands, after their liberation, will not be delivered back to their Spanish oppressors.

But the president is not disposed to commit this country to any extensive colonial policy, and it has been his intention to annex the islands to the United States. So far as their future is concerned, the president is carefully feeling his way, without having as yet decided upon a definite policy. The only thing that is certain is that this country will under all circumstances reserve an adequate marine station, no matter what the ultimate political destiny of the islands may be.

It can be stated upon the highest authority that the only power that has so far undertaken to sound this government as to the future of the Philippines is Japan. It was conveyed to Secretary Day by the Japanese minister that his government was taking an active interest in the future disposition of the archipelago. Secretary Day replied that for the present no plans had been formed relating to the islands, and could not at present be considered inasmuch as the United States was not yet in actual possession of them.

Two propositions have been considered by the president and his advisers, one of which must be considered chimerical. The first was to the effect that the islands be neutralized, and that all the powers be given equal trading rights. But this project was quickly discarded on the ground that by this process the Philippines would become an international bazaar of contention and necessarily entail endless bickering among the beneficiaries.

The second project contemplated placing the islands under the sovereignty of Holland, a plan that possesses many advantages, because Holland already owns in that neighborhood extensive colonies on the Sunday Islands. It was suggested that the islands be secured to Holland by the joint guarantee of the United States and the European powers. Until a definite agreement has been reached as to the terms of peace, which will include the seizure of Porto Rico by the United States as indemnity for damages to American citizens in Cuba during the insurrection, the Philippines will remain in the custody of this country.

The lump sum of claims for damages which down to date have been filed in the state department amounts to \$100,000,000, which, it is expected, will probably be reduced by careful auditing to \$50,000,000, for which Porto Rico is regarded as a fair equivalent. FRED F. SCHRAEDER.

MUST PAY THEIR OWN WAY.

United States Preparing a Temporary Scheme of Customs Tariffs for the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In anticipation of the early occupation of the Philippine Islands by the military and naval forces of the United States, the treasury department has already begun the formulation of regulations and a scheme of customs tariffs, which will be collected by the military authorities and turned into the treasury of the United States as a "military contribution." That the president's authority to collect the Philippine revenues under existing conditions is not a matter of doubt. It was several times done during the last war with Mexico, and the authority of the government in the premises was sustained by decisions of the United States supreme court. The court, in a case which grew out of the capture and occupation of San Francisco and all the upper part of the state of California by the United States troops, held that the president, under the constitution, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, had a right to exercise the belligerent right of a conqueror and to impose duties on imports as a military contribution for the support of the army. This was the view held by the court in another case where it was also decided that the capture of Tampico, Mexico, by the United States forces, though sufficient to cause it to be regarded by other nations as a part of our territory, did not make it, in fact, a part of the United States under our constitution and laws.

"It remains," said the court, "a foreign country within the revenue laws of the United States." The tariff rates now being prepared by the treasury department will closely follow the Spanish customs laws in force in the Philippines. Just what revenue will be produced is not known, but the assumption is that, inasmuch as the home government realized from them last year approximately \$4,000,000, the actual amount collected was \$3,000,000. The government will assume the control of the revenues as soon as the principal seaports are in our possession, and will continue to control them at least until congress takes specific action in the case or until peace has been declared between the two countries.

PAYING TROOPS AT MANILA.

Corps of Paymasters Has Been Appointed and a Fiscal Agency Will Be Chosen.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Paymaster General Stanton has selected an official corps of paymasters for duty with the Philippine army. Three of these officers will go to Manila. They are well tried officers who have been in the service for a long time. Their names are: Major Charles McClure, who is to be chief paymaster, and Majors Charles H. Whipple, of Minnesota, and John B. Whipple, of Ohio. An adequate amount of cash to pay the soldiers to three months will be made up entirely of gold and silver. The bank of California, located at San Francisco, has offered to the government to become the fiscal agent of the city of Manila, but inasmuch as Manila is not yet in our actual possession, nothing has been done in the matter. The designation of some reliable financial concern as the fiscal agent of the United States in the Philippines no doubt will be made, as this is regarded as absolutely essential to avoid the actual transfer of large amounts of cash by the government.

WHERE IS THE OREGON?

Three American Warships Said to Have Arrived at Para, Brazil, From Rio Janeiro.

LONDON, May 23.—Lloyd's agent at Para, Brazil, under today's date, cables that three American men-of-war arrived there at 9 o'clock this morning from Rio Janeiro. The only American warships known to be there were the Oregon, the Marietta and the Nicherry. The Oregon was last reported officially by Lloyd's at Bahia, Brazil, on May 5, and she is believed to have proceeded at midnight to the same date. The distance from Bahia to Para is about 1,600 miles, roughly speaking, and if Lloyd's report is correct, the Oregon and her consorts have been steaming very slowly. Other reports have placed the Oregon at Santos, which is still nearer to the United States. The naval department announced several days ago that she was "safe," conveying the very plain intimation that she had reached West Indian waters.

COMING TO THE COAST.

Cubans Said to Be Fighting Their Way Toward Our Proposed Landing Point.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A Key West special says: "The Cubans are fighting their way to the coast, where they will join with our forces of invasion. Three hundred Cubans engaged a squad of Spanish cavalry on Thursday, fifteen miles west of Matanzas. The battle was fiercely waged in sight of the ships on the blockade station. The firing continued after dark, and Friday morning the Spanish cavalry, which had been reinforced during the night by a battalion of infantry, was seen retreating along the beach in the direction of Havana. The Cubans are pushing rapidly to the coast to join with our landing troops."

Major Crowder Off for Manila.

TRENTON, N. J., May 23.—(Special.) Major E. H. Crowder left here this afternoon bound for the Philippines. Major Crowder calls this city his home, and an ovation was tendered him before his departure. Major Crowder will have the position of provost marshal in the Philippine Islands. Before the war, he was judge advocate, stationed at Omaha.

Finest house furnishings on credit at lowest cash prices. Wurmsers, 1201-1211 Main.

GOOD MORNING! Did you eat HONEY CURE?

PLAYS BABY ACT

SPAIN RUNS TO THE POWERS WITH TALK OF MISTREATMENT.

PRIVATEERING IS THREATENED

IN RETALIATION FOR OUR FLYING THE SPANISH FLAG.

Latter Proceeding Denounced as "Cowardly and Iniquitous"—Senator Conde Says the Americans Are Not Civilized.

MADRID, May 23.—In the senate today Count Almenas vehemently protested against the alleged action of some American warships in displaying the Spanish flag in order to deceive the garrison of Guantanamo, as announced on Saturday last in a dispatch from Captain General Blanco, who added that the American ships were "immediately recognized and repulsed." The count asked if the government had notified the powers of this incident.

The minister of the interior, Senor Capdepon, replied that he had notified the powers, and described this reported action as "cowardly and iniquitous."

Count Almenas said that, in view of America's manner of making war, Spain must immediately decree privateering, in order utterly to destroy American shipping.

To this the minister of the interior replied that the government had deliberated upon the matter, "and had even taken certain decisions which would shortly be known."

Count Guendulain said the Americans' "act of piracy was admitted by certain theorists as international law."

Senor Martinez Pacheco remarked that it was doubtful whether such an act was legal, "but he added, 'in fact, if the Americans' conduct in the war with Spain, we must not show consideration for them.'"

Continuing, the speaker protested against Spain's adherence to the Geneva convention, whereupon the minister of the interior replied that Spain had not yet entered the convention.

Senator Conde, professor of international law at the Madrid university, warmly denounced what he was pleased to term "the base proceedings" of the United States, declaring that, if Washington authorized such acts, "it did not deserve the name of a civilized government."

The professor then proceeded to unfold a lengthy indictment of the alleged war methods of the Americans, stating that they have shown "no respect for the rights of peoples in the capture of merchantmen, and in bombardments," reiterating that the acts of the United States are not those of a civilized country.

When the royal decree was gazetted on April 24, in Madrid, announcing the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States and declaring that a state of war existed between the two countries, the rules which Spain proposed to observe during the war were outlined. Clause 3 of the decree read:

"Notwithstanding that Spain has not adhered to the declaration of Paris, the government, respecting the principles of the law of nations, proposes to observe the following resolutions of maritime law:

"Then followed the rules in regard to contraband of war and Spain's definition of a blockade. Clause 4 read:

"The Spanish government, upholding its right to grant letters of marque, will at present content itself to organizing the vessels of the mercantile marine, which will co-operate with the navy, according to the needs of the campaign, and will be under naval control."

"Clause 5. In order to capture the enemy's ships and confiscate the enemy's merchandise and contraband of war, the auxiliary cruisers will exercise the right of search on the high seas and in the waters under the enemy's jurisdiction, in accordance with international law and the regulations which will be published."

Clause 6 defined contraband of war, and clause 7 defined the high seas and was phrased as follows: "The high seas are, for the purposes of this law, all the waters which are not under the jurisdiction of any nation, and which are not under the jurisdiction of any nation."

MISS BARTON AT TAMPA.

Head of the Red Cross Work, With Her Ship State of Texas, Arrives From Key West.

TAMPA, FLA., May 23.—The Red Cross ship, State of Texas, with Miss Clara Barton, representative of the National Red Cross Society of America, and a corps of surgeons and trained nurses, arrived at the Palmetto hotel at Tampa from Key West today and anchored near the gunboat Helena. The vessel, which is fully fitted up for hospital purposes and carries supplies enough for the equipment of several Red Cross stations, will, it is said, follow the fleet of troops into Cuban waters.

In speaking of the Red Cross work in Cuba, Miss Barton said today that she had received assurances from the highest Spanish official sources that her hospital at Serrro and her headquarters were being carefully guarded, and that the Red Cross supplies left there were being put to their intended uses.

In the hospital at Serrro, where sixty children were being cared for when Miss Barton left the island, there were now 100 children receiving medical attention.

"General Blanco himself belongs to the Red Cross Society of Spain," said Miss Barton, "and I am confident that the Red Cross work in Cuba will not be interfered with."

Miss Barton left for Washington tonight.

TO GIVE MCKINLEY FREE HAND.

A Senate Bill Empowers Him to Retire and Appoint Army Officers at His Discretion.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Chandler today introduced this bill: "That during the war with Spain the president be and he hereby is authorized, in his discretion, to place upon the retired list any officer in the army above the rank of lieutenant colonel and any officer in the navy above the rank or relative rank of commander; and to fix, in his discretion, as the retired pay of any such officer, any rate now by law provided for officers retired for any of the various causes for retirement; and the president may fill every

vacancy happening through retirement by promotion through selection and not according to seniority.

Twenty-second Off to Day.

Colonel Lindsay Has Been Informed That Transportation Squabble Has Been Settled.

TOPEKA, May 23.—(Special.) Colonel Lindsay received a message from the quartermaster at St. Louis late to-night, informing him that the transportation squabble had been settled, and that all arrangements had been made which will enable the Twenty-second Kansas to move to-morrow.

The colonel has ordered the soldiers to pack up in the morning. The message does not state what road will carry the soldiers, but Colonel Lindsay is certain that whatever one does will have the cars here by to-morrow.

George Rising, first lieutenant of the college company, has been detailed as adjutant of Major Chase Doster's battalion in the Twenty-second regiment.

The Union Pacific Santa Fe and Rock Island put in a joint bid to move the troops to Washington for 14 cents per mile. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas offered to haul the troops from Topeka to Washington for 1/2 cent per mile. That road has no line from Kansas City to Topeka, and its bid contained a proviso that the Topeka lines should be compelled by the government to take the troops from Topeka to Kansas City at 1/2 cent per mile and then haul them over to it. The other roads served notice that they would do nothing of the sort, that as the Missouri, Kansas & Texas is not a recognized line for traffic between Kansas City and St. Louis it could not compel them on special occasions to do business with it, and that under no circumstances would they handle its equipment.

They consider the Katy a pirate for coming into territory for business where it has no right, and they are determined to do nothing of the sort.

General Merritt to WED.

Formal Announcement Made of His Engagement to a Young Chicago Girl.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Laura Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Williams, of Chicago, and granddaughter of the late Judge John Dean Cawthon, to General Merritt, military governor of the Philippine Islands, was made today.

Miss Williams is about 20 years old, a brunette, graceful and petite, but of striking appearance, with jet black hair and eyes and brilliant coloring. She has received much attention here and abroad, and especially in London, where she was the guest of Robert T. Lincoln, when he was the representative of this country at the court of St. James. She was presented at the queen's drawing room with Miss Lincoln.

Norman Williams has for a number of years been one of the well known figures in Chicago legal and financial circles.

General Merritt was born in Illinois, and is a graduate of West Point. He entered the war directly after graduation in 1882. In April, 1883, he was appointed brigadier general and his services throughout the war were most distinguished.

Since his close he has made a name for himself in Indian fighting, and in 1895 was made a major general.

General Merritt left for the Pacific coast to-night on a special car attached to the court of St. James. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. He was not interviewed, and the members of his staff maintained the same reticence.

W. J. BRYAN TURNED DOWN.

So Much Opposition to Making Him Captain of His Own Company That He Withdrew.

LINCOLN, NEB., May 23.—The election of company officers of the new militia company recruited by William J. Bryan was held to-night. Mr. Bryan's friends had made a canvass in his behalf for the captaincy, and he was placed in nomination, but withdrew when it was seen that others desired the place. H. G. Whitmore was elected. Members of the company say Mr. Bryan could have been elected, but anything short of a unanimous vote would have been distasteful to him. The election was held in closed doors, and occasioned very keen interest.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A SPY.

Young Man Named J. Castellanos Arrested at Tampa on General Shafter's Order.

TAMPA, FLA., May 23.—J. Castellanos, a young man who arrived from Key West about three weeks ago and who registered at the Palmetto hotel at Tampa from New York, was arrested today by order of General Shafter as a suspected spy.

Castellanos was born in Cuba. He was plentifully supplied with money. Castellanos wrote as many as 100 letters a day, and this, together with the discovery that he was traveling under an assumed name resulted in his arrest today. The case will be thoroughly investigated.

Elaborate arrangements have been made for the banquet to be held at the Tampa Bay hotel to-morrow in honor of Queen Victoria's birthday. Covers for about 250 guests will be laid. Colonel Wylie, of the governor of Alabama's staff, will act as toastmaster.

VESSEL OWNERS WARNED.

Secretary Gage Notifies Them That Voyages to Any Spanish Ports Are Risky.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Secretary Gage today issued an order to customs officers, notifying them that the port of Manila, Philippine Islands, is blockaded by the United States fleet under Admiral Dewey, and, therefore, clearance will not be granted to merchant vessels for that port.

The instructions also warn owners and masters of vessels that, in undertaking voyages to Spanish ports not now blockaded, they run the risk of interruption by future blockades and military operations.

Warships' Bottoms to Be Scraped.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 23.—Sixteen submarine divers from Norfolk arrived here today en route for Key West. They say they have been ordered there to clean the bottoms of Sampson's and Schley's fleets.

Hotel Victoria offers superior accommodations. Rates \$2 and \$2.50. O. B. Stanton, prop.

GOOD MORNING! Did you eat HONEY CURE?

THE FIRST REVIEW

FIRST DIVISION OF FIRST ARMY CORPS ON PARADE.

A MOST SPECTACULAR SCENE

FIRST DEMONSTRATION OF ITS KIND SINCE THE CIVIL WAR.

Nothing Else Has So Strikingly Emphasized the Fact That War Is On—Men at Chickamauga Park Are Being Taught the Art of War.

CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK, GA., May 23.—Major General James E. Wade, until recently in command of the Fifth corps at Tampa, reported here today to General Brooke, having been assigned by the war department to the command of the Third corps, now being formed here.

The first division of the first army corps was reviewed today by its commander, Major General James H. Wilson. Although no particular demonstration was made, yet it was a spectacular scene, made doubly interesting because it will go down in history as the first great formal movement by a large body of troops organized for the American-Spanish war. It is, moreover, said to be the first review of the kind since the civil war. It began early, in the cool of the day, before 9 o'clock.

The three brigades of the first division, nine regiments, practically 9,000 men, formed a line of battle, the right resting north of the historic Kelley field. Thence it ran a mile, perhaps, along the ridge, a portion of the command forming in the rear a second line, as if for a reserve in an assault.

After the usual formal inspection of the line, which took some time, the division formed and moved in column of fours, changing direction twice until on a line parallel with General Wilson, who sat on a magnificent horse in front of a group of brilliant staff officers. The line was formed with remarkable rapidity and precision. Then, in a column of companies—that is, each company marching in line, one behind another—the division advanced in splendid form.

It was a grand sight to witness, and all the veterans in the camp enjoyed the unusual spectacle. Nothing, they said, since the breaking out of the war had so strikingly emphasized the fact that hostilities had actually begun as this spectacle. Each regiment in the line had a reputation to maintain, and every company and individual was impressed with the necessity of doing the best possible. The result was singularly gratifying. The marching was, as a rule, in excellent time, the alignments accurate and the distances well maintained.

General Wilson expressed himself as delighted, and very proud of the fact that the division, when maneuvering together for the first time, should act so much like regulars and veterans.

With the morning sun glancing from polished arms and trappings, and the silks, stripes and state flags waving in the breeze, that came from Missionary ridge, the sight was a glorious one, and inspired the most enthusiastic patriotism in both spectators and men in line.

The regimental and brigade drills begun today in the first army corps will be prosecuted now with increasing activity each day. The men are being put through the manual and slower movement and such maneuvers as they may be able to stand. It is not intended to force them to severe work at present, the purpose being to insure them gradually to work under a hot sun.

Inspector General Breckinridge and staff visited the park today and inspected the camp of the Second division of the First corps, which they found to be in excellent condition. Sanitary conditions, however, are to be improved.

A large force of men began work this morning on the pipe line from Chickamauga creek, which will supply the camps with water. An immense engine and pump are now in working order and by Friday of this week every camp will be supplied with the water from the creek. Work will be commenced to-morrow on a pipe line which will bring excellent drinking water from Crawford springs to the camp. The wells are now furnishing plenty of water, but it is feared that some of them will give out during the summer, and the officers are taking no chances.

The remains of George M. Walker, Company D, First Missouri, who was killed in the railroad accident Saturday, were shipped to his family at St. Louis. The other injured men are doing well, no unfavorable symptoms having appeared.

A LARGE ARMY AT TAMPA.

Not Fewer Than 25,000 Regulars and Volunteers Now in the District.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Tampa, Fla., says:

"The army here has grown to considerable proportions during the past week. Within the military district of Tampa there is now a force of not less than 25,000 regulars and volunteers. It is composed of about thirty regiments, as follows:

Regulars at Tampa: One brigade light artillery, Third, Sixth and Ninth cavalry; the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth regiments and three companies of engineers. At Lakeland are the First and Tenth cavalry.

The following volunteer regiments are also in this district: Three from Florida, the Seventy-first New York, Second Massachusetts, Third and Fifth Ohio, Second Georgia and one each from Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa.

All of the regulars and most of the volunteers are fully equipped and well drilled. Those that are not equipped can be furnished with uniforms and supplies at once. The Second Georgia came to the rendezvous without uniforms or guns. General Shafter said that there are sufficient supplies here and the Georgia troops will be fully equipped and put in shape shortly.

A Michigan regiment also came without rifles, but will be furnished with arms immediately. General Shafter denied a report that the transports at Port Tampa are not ready and that it will take at least a week to get them in condition for carrying the troops. He said that all of the eleven ships that have been here for some time are in complete readiness and that the five or seven now on the way, and which will arrive at the port in a day or so, are thought to be fitted with bunks and stables. When the orders come for the embarkation he said it will require two or three days to get the troops, horses and artillery aboard. He still adheres to his view that no movement will be made until the Spanish fleet is disposed of.

Asked as to how many troops would probably be taken to Cuba, General Shafter said that 50,000 would surely be enough. He thought the first expeditionary force would not aggregate this number, but a considerable force would be sent, and would establish a basis and hold it and await the coming of the volunteers under General Leo and others.

He said also that he did not think the movement would be delayed on account of the siege guns. He has received advices from Key West and long-hoped for meeting with 2,000 men and 1,800 horses, have been ordered from Washington, but they have not yet begun to arrive. They would not be necessary, of course, in the commencement of the campaign, as they are needed chiefly to take part in the bombardment of Havana.

Everything Ready at Tampa, but Waiting on News From the Fleets.

TAMPA, FLA., May 23.—Everything waits on news from the fleets. When the long-looked-for and long-hoped-for meeting between Admirals Sampson and Cervera takes place—and military officers do not for a moment question the result—it is the general belief that orders will be given to put the army on board the transports at once. Should the original plan be carried out, of sending only regular troops on the first expedition, the fleet of transports at Port Tampa is amply sufficient for that purpose. With the arrival to-day of the Ironclads, Santiago and Cherokee, twenty-one transports are now at the port, every one fitted ready for embarkation.

These ships will easily accommodate between 15,000 and 16,000 men, somewhat over the total number of regular troops in camp here. It is thought thirty-six hours of orders are issued to embark, every man, horse and pound of supplies can be placed on board the vessels in waiting.

The first provisional brigade of volunteers has been formed. It consists of the Thirtieth Michigan, Third and Fifth Ohio and Second Georgia regiments, with Brigadier General Hawkins, formerly colonel of the Twelfth United States Infantry, in command. All of these regiments are in camp at Palmetto beach.

For Canaries or Philippines.

LONDON, May 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, from Barcelona, dated Sunday, says:

"A steamer took 1,000 soldiers from Cadix yesterday (Saturday) for the Canaries or the Philippines; and there are two transatlantic liners now in port here."

ON HIS TRAIL

BOTH SAMPSON'S AND SCHLEY'S FLEETS AFTER CERVERA.

NO WORD FROM THEM MONDAY

NOTHING IS EXPECTED UNTIL THE FIGHTS OR ESCAPES.

AS TO SPANISH PRIVATEERING

THREAT FROM MADRID CAUSES NO CONCERN IN WASHINGTON.

It Is Thought That Europe Will Not Permit It—Night of American Ships to Fly Spanish Flag—No Protests Against the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—It was stated at the navy department today, at the close of office hours, that no dispatches of any kind relating to the movements of the fleets or the prospect of an engagement had been received during the day, and that the only dispatch received related to an inconsequential prize case. As the ships are now at sea, there is no expectation of reports until a decisive engagement occurs and a dispatch boat gets to a port, or it is found Cervera has eluded our search. In the meantime, there is a complete lack of official data by which to forecast the coming engagement.

A report was current during the day that the big battleship Oregon had arrived at Key West, but the department officials would notice it only by entering a general denial that word had been received of any important vessel movements or arrivals.

Late in the day, the Associated Press dispatches from Madrid, giving the sharp debate in the cortes over the alleged flying of the Spanish flag by American warships, created much comment in naval circles. Spain's protest to the powers that this use of the flag was "cowardly and iniquitous" was dismissed by naval officers with the statement that international law writers agreed on the right to use an enemy's flag for purposes of deceit, so long as the flag is hauled down before a shot is fired. The United States naval regulations make specific provision on this point. The navy department recently issued an edition of Snow's Naval Procedure, a standard work on naval usage in time of peace and war. In this, the doctrine on the use of an enemy's flag is stated as follows:

"The regulations of the United States navy state that the use of a foreign flag to deceive an enemy is permissible, but that it must be hauled down before a gun is fired, and under no circumstances is an action to be commenced or an engagement fought without the display of the national ensign."

The foregoing rule, both by regulation and by the textbook distributed to the navy, is a guide for all naval officers. Practically the same rule is applied to the use of an enemy's uniform.

The statement made by the Spanish minister of the interior that the government is likely to resort to privateering does not create any apprehension among officers here. One of the highest authorities of the navy department said Spain would adopt privateering if she felt it to be to her interest, without waiting for this country to give any pretext for such action. It is felt, however, that Great Britain, Germany and France will have considerable to say in case Spain resorts to privateering. The commerce of these countries with the United States would suffer very severely by Spanish privateering, and its effect would be far more disastrous to these foreign interests than to the shipping of the United States. It was this influence of Great Britain, Germany and France which forced Spain reluctantly to forego privateering.

Spain is not thought probable the foreign influences will now consent to have their commerce destroyed.

Commander Hemphill, who has charge of the naval enlistment, has made out a table showing that the recent recruiting of the navy has swelled that branch of the service by recruits from the following states: Maine, 30; New Hampshire, 21; Massachusetts, 1,474; Rhode Island, 199; New York, 1,730; New Jersey, 318; Pennsylvania, 498; Maryland, 444; District of Columbia, 401; Ohio, 61; Michigan, 304; Illinois, 153; Virginia, 21; Minnesota, 154; Missouri, 54; Wisconsin, 25; North Carolina, 51; South Carolina, 115; Georgia, 17; Tennessee, 8; Louisiana, 130; Texas, 31; California, 60; Florida, 113.

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